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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/895,231	06/29/2001	David Michael Koelle	AUS920010286US1	8640
35525	7590	04/25/2005	EXAMINER	
IBM CORP (YA) C/O YEE & ASSOCIATES PC P.O. BOX 802333 DALLAS, TX 75380			PANNALA, SATHYANARAYA R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2167	

DATE MAILED: 04/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/895,231

Applicant(s)

KOELLE ET AL.

Examiner

Sathyanarayan Pannala

Art Unit

2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The Application, 09/895231 filed on 6/29/2001 has been examined. Claims 1-29 are pending in this Office Action.

### ***Specification***

2. The abstract is objected because the abstract is a copy of the summary. Corrected abstract of the disclosure is required and must be presented on a separate sheet, apart from any other text. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kenner et al. (US Patent 6,496,856) hereinafter Kenner.

5. As per independent claim 1, Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed step of "organizing the set of data into a plurality of related sets of data" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of

popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “assigning, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria” as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently accessing compared a predetermined value.) The video clips are duplicated on the identified extended SRUs. (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “responsive to failure of a service within the distributed set of services, transferring management of the related set of data managed by the failed service to another service within the distributed set of services” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28).

6. As per dependent claim 2, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “the optimization criteria is based on location of the service within the distributed set of services” as the Audio-visual data index database is searched to determine most frequently accessed SRUs in comparison to predetermined value. Those extended SRUs are selected for

the duplication or transferal. The selected SRUs are evaluated to whether they can accept duplicate copy of the video clip. If so, the FDV is duplicated on the identified extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 38-47).

7. As per dependent claim 3, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “detecting the failed service by a set of remaining services within the distributed set of services” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-23). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “examining, by the set of remaining services within the distributed set of services, the related set of data managed by the failed service” as if the SRU under-run count exceeds a predetermined threshold value the PIM 32 directs further requests away from this affected SRU by the DSI 30 query alternate SRUs for the video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 23-28).

8. As per dependent claim 4, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “determining whether data within the related set of data are at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services” as in the event that the video clip is only stored at this location, then a delay will be encountered as the DSI 30 waits for the video information to be downloaded. The PIM 22 will also direct that the number of FDVs to be decremented for this affected extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 28-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “responsive to data within the related set of data at

the same location as a service within the set of remaining services, attaching the data to the service” as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

9. As per dependent claim 5, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of services, querying management of the data within the related sets of data” as data is preferably maintained on the extended SRUs 26 which are most often queried for the data, duplicated on local SRUs 18 which most often request the data or may be duplicated on other remote SRUs 38 as space allows (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 43-46). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “assigning management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the optimization criteria” as the supply and demand approach mediated by PIM 22 in response to DSI monitoring inputs , provides fast access to most requested information and efficient storage with in a maximum of useful redundancy without waste or loss of performance. The network is also configured always to store each audio-visual entry in at least one other location (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 47-53).

10. As per independent claim 6, Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases

by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed step of "organizing the set of data into a plurality of related

sets of data" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "assigning, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria" as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently accessing compared a predetermined value). The video clips are duplicated on the identified extended SRUs. (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of services, querying management of the data within the related sets of data" as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "assigning management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the



optimization criteria” as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

11. As per dependent claim 7, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “the optimization criteria is based on location of the service within the distributed set of services” as the Audio-visual data index database is searched to determine most frequently accessed SRUs in comparison to predetermined value. Those extended SRUs are selected for the duplication or transferal. The selected SRUs are evaluated to whether they can accept duplicate copy of the video clip. If so, the FDV is duplicated on the identified extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 38-47).

12. As per dependent claim 8, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “detecting a failed service in the distributed set of services by a set of remaining services within the distributed set of services” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-23). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “examining, by the set of remaining services within the distributed set of services, the related set of data

managed by the failed service” as if the SRU under-run count exceeds a predetermined threshold value the PIM 32 directs further requests away from this affected SRU by the DSI 30 query alternate SRUs for the video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 23-28).

13. As per dependent claim 9, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “determining whether data within the related set of data are at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services” as in the event that the video clip is only stored at this location, then a delay will be encountered as the DSI 30 waits for the video information to be downloaded. The PIM 22 will also direct that the number of FDVs to be decremented for this affected extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 28-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “responsive to data within the related set of data at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services, attaching the data to the service” as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

14. As per independent claim 10, which claims a system. Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user’s multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user’s primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed “a system bus” as the information obtained on a high speed network 24 or communication

line 16 (Fig. 1, col. 7, line 66 to col. 8, line 2). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed “a memory, including a set of instructions, functionally connected to the system bus” as the local storage and retrieval unit SRU 18 may comprise a file server for a local area network, with one or more integral or connected storage devices and each terminal 14 interacts with the local SRU 18 via a network connection, e.g. as a network node, using conventional network protocols and topologies (Fig. 1, col. 6, lines 14-20). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed “a processing unit functionally connected to the system bus” as the connections between terminal 14 and the local SRU 18 can be within the same computer or between two or more computers located within a building, which are linked together on a local area network (Fig. 1, col. 6, lines 14-20). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed “the processing unit executes the set of instructions from the memory to organize a set of data into a plurality of related sets of data” as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed “the data in each related set of data has at least one attribute between members, the processing unit assigns, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria” as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently

accessing compared a predetermined value). The video clips are duplicated on the identified extended SRUs. (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed "responsive to a failed service within the distributed set of services, the processing unit transfers management of the related set of data managed by the failed service to another service within the distributed set of services" as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28).

15. As per independent claim 11, which claims for a system. Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed "a system bus" as the information obtained on a high speed network 24 or communication line 16 (Fig. 1, col. 7, line 66 to col. 8, line 2). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "a memory, including a set of instructions, functionally connected to the system bus" as the local storage and retrieval unit SRU 18 may comprise a file server for a local area network, with one or more integral or connected storage devices and each terminal 14 interacts with the local SRU 18 via a network connection, e.g. as a network node, using conventional network protocols and topologies (Fig. 1, col. 6, lines 14-20). Further,

Kenner teaches the claimed "a processing unit functionally connected to the system bus" as the connections between terminal 14 and the local SRU 18 can be within the same computer or between two or more computers located within a building, which are linked together on a local area network (Fig. 1, col. 6, lines 14-20). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "the processing unit executes the set of instructions from the memory to organize a set of data into a plurality of related sets of data" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "the data in each related set of data has at least one attribute between members, the processing unit assigns, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria, responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of services" as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed "the processing unit queries management of the data within the related sets of data, and the processing unit assigns management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the optimization criteria" as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-

visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

16. As per independent claim 12, Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed "organizing means for organizing the set of data into a plurality of related sets of data, wherein the data in each related set of data has at least one attribute between members" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "assigning means for assigning, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria" as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently accessing compared a predetermined value) (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). The video clips are duplicated on the identified extended SRUs. (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed "transferring means, responsive to a failed service within the

distributed set of services, for transferring management of the related set of data managed by the failed service to another service within the distributed set of services” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28).

17. As per dependent claim 13, Kenner teaches the claimed “the optimization criteria is based on location of the service within the distributed set of services” as the Audio-visual data index database is searched to determine most frequently accessed SRUs in comparison to predetermined value. Those extended SRUs are selected for the duplication or transferal. The selected SRUs are evaluated to whether they can accept duplicate copy of the video clip. If so, the FDV is duplicated on the identified extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 38-47).

18. As per dependent claim 14, Kenner teaches the claimed “detecting means for detecting the failed service by a set of remaining services within the distributed set of services” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-23). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed “examining means for examining, by the set of remaining services within the distributed set of services, the related set of data managed by the failed service” as if

the SRU under-run count exceeds a predetermined threshold value the PIM 32 directs further requests away from this affected SRU by the DSI 30 query alternate SRUs for the video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 23-28).

19. As per dependent claim 15, Kenner teaches the claimed “determining means for determining whether data within the related set of data are at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services ” as in the event that the video clip is only stored at this location, then a delay will be encountered as the DSI 30 waits for the video information to be downloaded. The PIM 22 will also direct that the number of FDVs to be decremented for this affected extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 28-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed “attaching means, responsive to data within the related set of data at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services, for attaching the data to the services” as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

20. As per dependent claim 16, Kenner teaches the claimed “querying means, responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of services, for querying management of the data within the related sets of data” as data is preferably maintained on the extended SRUs 26 which are most often queried for the data, duplicated on local SRUs 18 which most often request the data or may be duplicated on other remote



SRUs 38 as space allows (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 43-46). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "assigning means for assigning management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the optimization criteria" as the supply and demand approach mediated by PIM 22 in response to DSI monitoring inputs, provides fast access to most requested information and efficient storage with in a maximum of useful redundancy without waste or loss of performance. The network is also configured always to store each audio-visual entry in at least one other location (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 47-53).

21. As per independent claim 17, which claims for a system. Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed step of "organizing means for organizing the set of data into a plurality of related sets of data" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "assigning means for assigning, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria" as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended

SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently accessing compared a predetermined value) (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). The video clips are duplicated on the identified extended SRUs. (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "querying means, responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of services, for querying management of the data within the related sets of data" as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "assigning means for assigning management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the optimization criteria" as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

22. As per dependent claim 18, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "the optimization criteria is based on location of the service within the distributed set of services" as the Audio-visual data index database is searched to determine most frequently accessed SRUs in comparison to predetermined value. Those extended SRUs are selected for the duplication or transferal. The selected SRUs are evaluated to whether they can

accept duplicate copy of the video clip. If so, the FDV is duplicated on the identified extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 38-47).

23. As per dependent claim 19, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “detecting means for detecting a failed service in the distributed set of services by a set of remaining services within the distributed set of services” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-23). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “examining means for examining, by the set of remaining services within the distributed set of services, the related set of data managed by the failed service” as if the SRU under-run count exceeds a predetermined threshold value the PIM 32 directs further requests away from this affected SRU by the DSI 30 query alternate SRUs for the video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 23-28).

24. As per dependent claim 20, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “determining means for determining whether data within the related set of data are at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services ” as in the event that the video clip is only stored at this location, then a delay will be encountered as the DSI 30 waits for the video information to be downloaded. The PIM 22 will also direct that the number of FDVs to be decremented for this affected extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 28-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “ attaching means, responsive to data

within the related set of data at the same location as a service within the set of remaining service, attaching the data to the service " as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

25. As per independent claim 21, which claims for a program product. Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for organizing the set of data into a plurality of related sets of data" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done during the non-peak periods of the system (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for assigning, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria" as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently accessing compared a predetermined value). The video clips are duplicated

on the identified extended SRUs. (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Finally, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions, responsive to a failed service within the distributed set of services, for transferring management of the related set of data managed by the failed service to another service within the distributed set of services" as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28).

26. As per dependent claim 22, Kenner teaches the claimed "the optimization criteria is based on location of the service within the distributed set of services" as the Audio-visual data index database is searched to determine most frequently accessed SRUs in comparison to predetermined value. Those extended SRUs are selected for the duplication or transferal. The selected SRUs are evaluated to whether they can accept duplicate copy of the video clip. If so, the FDV is duplicated on the identified extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 38-47).

27. As per dependent claim 23, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for detecting the failed service by a set of remaining service within the distributed set of services" as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this

information to the PIM 22 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-23). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for examining, by the set of remaining services within the distributed set of services, the related set of data managed by the failed service" as if the SRU under-run count exceeds a predetermined threshold value the PIM 32 directs further requests away from this affected SRU by the DSI 30 query alternate SRUs for the video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 23-28).

28. As per dependent claim 24, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for determining whether data within the related set of data are at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services " as in the event that the video clip is only stored at this location, then a delay will be encountered as the DSI 30 waits for the video information to be downloaded. The PIM 22 will also direct that the number of FDVs to be decremented for this affected extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 28-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions, responsive to data within the related set of data at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services, for attaching the data to the service" as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

29. As per dependent claim 25, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions, responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of service, for querying management of the data within the related sets of data" as data is preferably maintained on the extended SRUs 26 which are most often queried for the data, duplicated on local SRUs 18 which most often request the data or may be duplicated on other remote SRUs 38 as space allows (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 43-46). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for assigning management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the optimization criteria" as the supply and demand approach mediated by PIM 22 in response to DSI monitoring inputs , provides fast access to most requested information and efficient storage with in a maximum of useful redundancy without waste or loss of performance. The network is also configured always to store each audio-visual entry in at least one other location (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 47-53).

30. As per independent claim 26, which claims for a program product. Kenner teaches a video clip storage and retrieval system for user to receive comprehensive data collected from one or more databases by request from a user's multimedia computer. The user request is transmitted to the user's primary index manager via a local storage and retrieval unit (SRU) (col. 3, lines 6-10 and 34-37). Kenner teaches the claimed step of "instructions for organizing the set of data into a plurality of related sets of data" as the SRU command logic sees to the duplication of popular videos on alternate SRUs 26. It also places copies of video segments on SRUs geographically

closer to the user most interest in those videos. Duplication of data is done provides the (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 27-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "instructions for assigning, by a set of services, management of a related set of data to a service within the distributed set of services based on an optimization criteria " as the primary index manager (PIM) determines whether it is managing an extended SRU 26 based on searching through audio-visual data index database to identify the video clips that have been accessed most frequently (FDVs) (the optimization criteria is the most frequently accessing compared a predetermined value.) The video clips are duplicated on the identified extended SRU (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 35-47). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of "instructions, responsive to an additional service joining the distributed set of services, for querying management of the data within the related sets of data " as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22. The PIM 22 directs further requests to alternate SRUs for video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-28). Finally Kenner teaches the claimed "instructions for assigning management of a related set of data to the additional service within the distributed set of services based on the optimization criteria" as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).



31. As per dependent claim 27, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “the optimization criteria is based on location of the service within the distributed set of services” as the Audio-visual data index database is searched to determine most frequently accessed SRUs in comparison to predetermined value. Those extended SRUs are selected for the duplication or transferal. The selected SRUs are evaluated to whether they can accept duplicate copy of the video clip. If so, the FDV is duplicated on the identified extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 8, lines 38-47).

32. As per dependent claim 28, Kenner teaches the claimed “instructions for detecting a failed service in the distributed set of services by a set of remaining services within the distributed set of services ” as whenever an SRU fails to deliver the requested video clip, the DSI 30 increments the SRU under-run counter for that SRU and eventually communicates this information to the PIM 22 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 20-23). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “instructions for examining, by the set of remaining services within the distributed set of services, the related set of data managed by the failed service” as if the SRU under-run count exceeds a predetermined threshold value the PIM 32 directs further requests away form this affected SRU by the DSI 30 query alternate SRUs for the video clip information (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 23-28).

33. As per dependent claim 29, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “instructions for determining whether data within the related set of data are at the same location as a

service within the set of remaining services” as in the event that the video clip is only stored at this location, then a delay will be encountered as the DSI 30 waits for the video information to be downloaded. The PIM 22 will also direct that the number of FDVs to be decremented for this affected extended SRU 26 (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 28-32). Further, Kenner teaches the claimed step of “instructions, responsive to data within the related set of data at the same location as a service within the set of remaining services, for attaching the data to the service ” as the SRU under-run counter parameter identifies the location of over-accessed SRUs, audio-visual data will be moved or copied from heavily loaded SRUs to lightly loaded SRUs in an effort to distribute or flatten SRU demand (Fig. 1, col. 14, lines 33-38).

### ***Response to Arguments***

34. Applicant's arguments filed on 2/2/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive and details are as follows:

- a) Applicant's argument stated as “The Office Action objects to the Abstract because ...” see page 9, paragraph 2.

In response to the Applicant's argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees because the Abstract cannot be a copy of Summary of the Invention, see MPEP 608.01(n). The Abstract may contain some similarities to the Summary section, **but cannot be the same.**

b) Applicant's argument stated as "The originally filed abstract complies with the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure, as stated in the Office Action."

In response to the Applicant's argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees because other than the Examiner can comment about the Abstract. At the time putting the application into the system, the office do check for missing parts of the application and they check whether the Abstract is included on a separate sheet or not. Examiner is the only one can object or comment about the Abstract contents.

c) Applicant's argument stated as "Kenner fails to teach assignment of data sets based on an optimization criteria."

In response to the Applicant's argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees because, the meaning of an "optimization" from Microsoft Computer Dictionary is that the process of producing more efficient programs. So, every program is optimized for assignment of data unless there is a specific method is listed for comparison. As per the current specification, there is no specific technique of optimization is specified and using the Admitted prior art, see specification on page 3, paragraph [0029], "swarn knows how to optimize" is the statement appeared and no specific technique used in order compare. Again, the specification, on page 3, paragraph [0034], stated as "the present invention may also utilize any optimization criteria." From these statements from the specification, it clearly indicates that there is no specific technique for optimization. From the dictionary meaning and the specification it clearly

indicated there is no invention of optimization method and the optimization technique used by the prior art of Kenner is inherent. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 370 F.2d 576, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 312 F.2d 937, 939, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

### ***Conclusion***

35. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sathyanarayan Pannala whose telephone number is (571) 272-41154115. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-41074115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Sathyanarayan Pannala  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2167

srp  
April 21, 2005

  
GEETA ROBINSON  
PATENT EXAMINER